

<https://doi.org/10.29289/259453942022V32S1054>

462 - MALE BREAST CANCER CASE REPORT OF AN INVASIVE CARCINOMA OF A NONSPECIAL AND INVASIVE DUCTAL TYPE 2 IN A MALE PATIENT

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Male breast cancer (MMC) corresponds to 0.5% of cases of malignant neoplasms in men. Among the associated risk factors are black ethnicity, age over 60 years, family history, *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* gene mutations, Klinefelter syndrome, the use of exogenous estrogen, gynecomastia, obesity, and a history of chest radiation. Regarding diagnosis and treatment, the standard trend for female breast cancer is still followed, with few studies in men. We report the case of an 81-year-old black patient with few risk factors exposed in the literature. On physical examination at entry, he presented an exophytic lesion in the right breast and palpable and hardened lymph nodes in the right axillary region. With an established diagnosis of nonspecial type invasive carcinoma and invasive ductal carcinoma without other specifications by previous biopsy, a modified right radical mastectomy was performed with right axillary dissection and according to the pathological examination with pT4b pN1 pMx staging. Thus, as a result of the good evolution of the condition, the patient was discharged 2 days after the surgery to the oncology clinic, in order to monitor the condition.